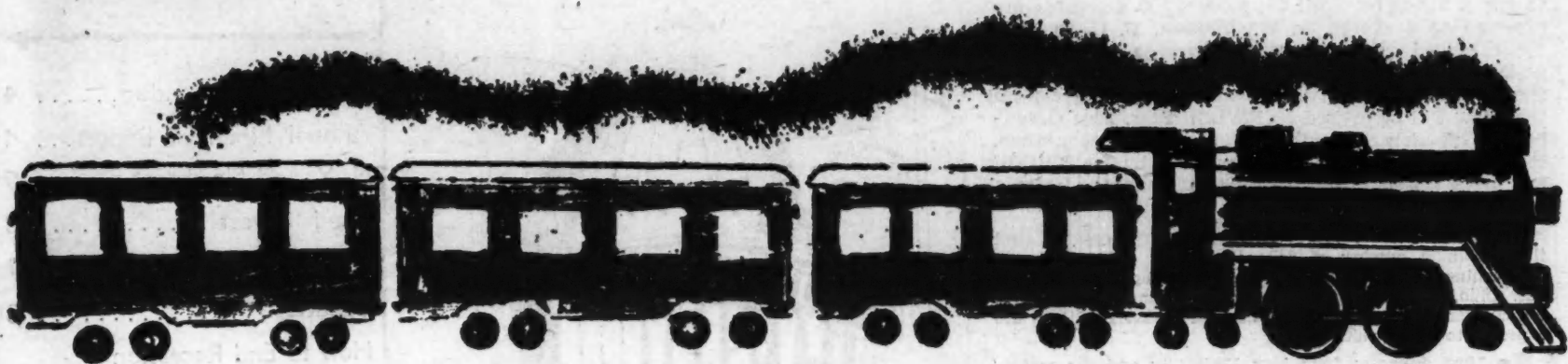




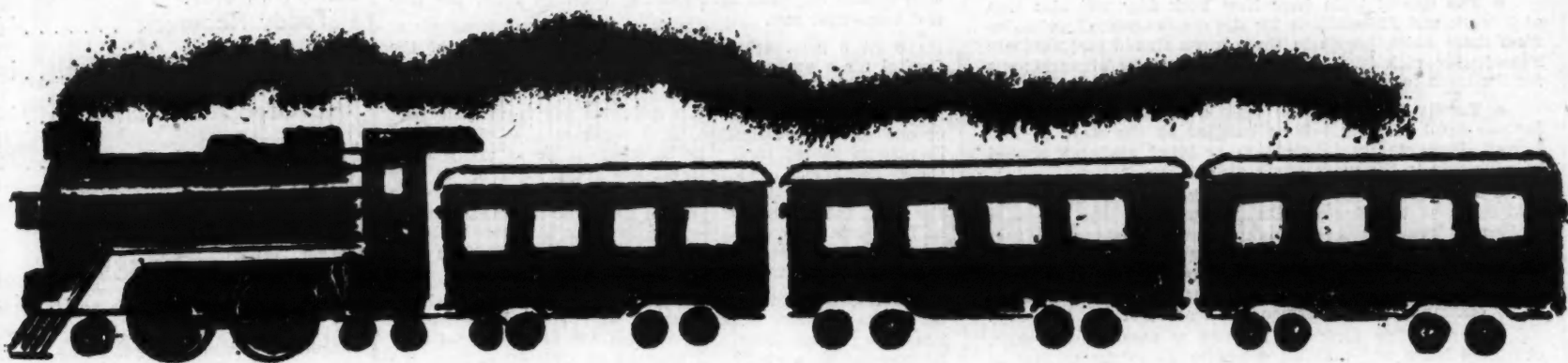
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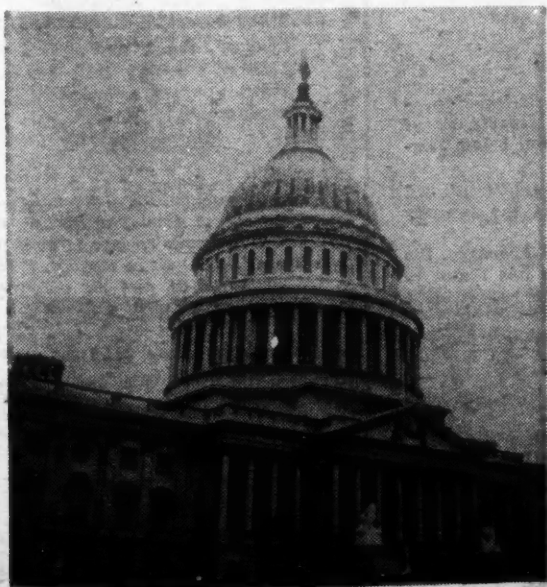
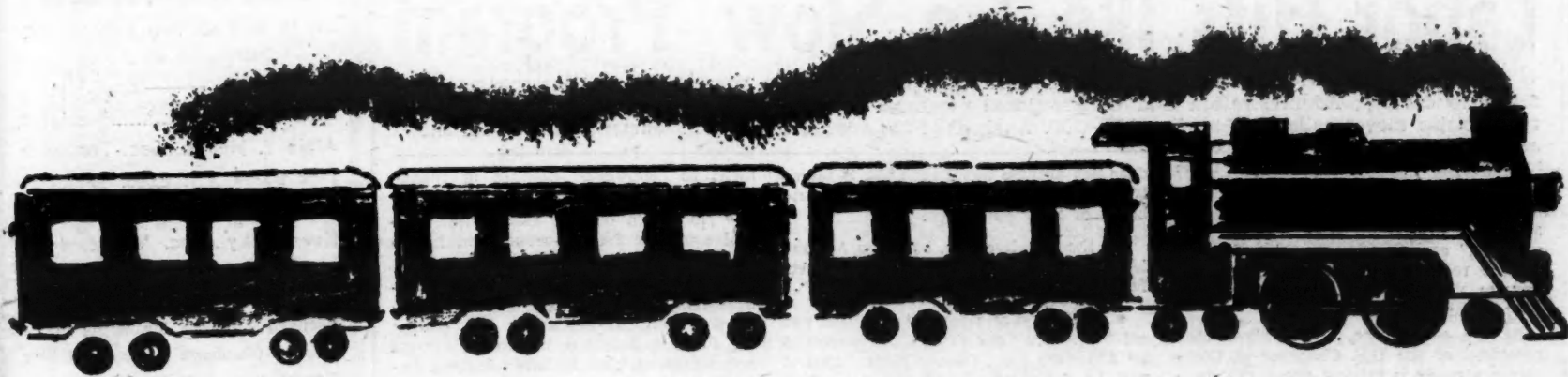
March 30, 1958



## Greatest RWDSU Rally to Lobby

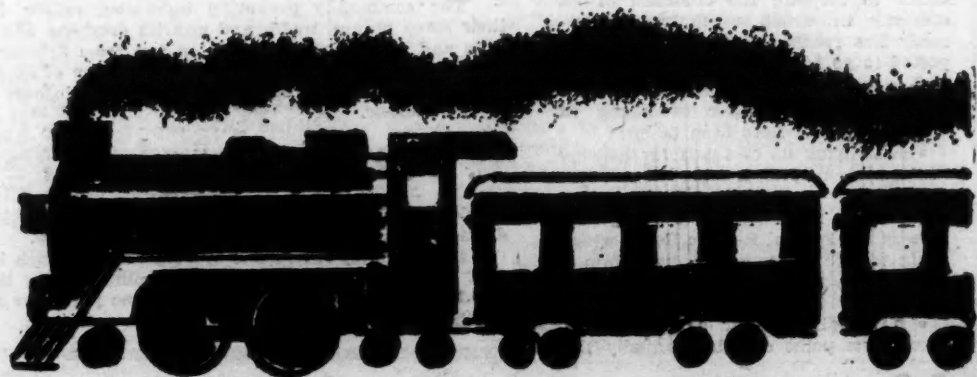


## For Jobs, Minimum Wage Coverage



## In Capital April 29

*See Page 2*





# Greatest RWDSU Rally Set For Washington April 29

Eyes of the American labor movement will turn to the RWDSU on April 29, when 1,500 delegates are expected to converge on Washington, D. C. to rally for extended minimum wage coverage and federal action to halt the recession. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO, which will be meeting in the capital that day, will be invited by RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg to participate in the union rally at noon time. Final plans for April 29 were approved by the RWDSU Executive Board at its meeting this month. This is how the rally shapes up:

- Locals in all parts of the country are urged to send the maximum number of delegates. A few will be coming to Washington by plane; most are coming by car, train and bus. Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia and Pennsylvania locals are chartering buses and organizing car caravans. Others are expected to follow suit.

- Most delegates from New York City and the metropolitan area will travel on a specially chartered Pennsylvania R.R. train. This train will leave New York's Penn Station at 7:45 a.m. on April 29 and arrive in Washington 11:30. It will leave Washington at 5:55 p.m. the same day and arrive in New York before 10 p.m. that evening. Lunch will be served on the way to Washington, and dinner on the way home. The complete cost for transportation, lunch and dinner will be \$13 per person—compared with the usual cost of \$16.88 for railroad fare alone.

- The special train from New York City will also stop at Newark and Philadelphia for the convenience of delegates from those cities. Locals in those areas should communicate immediately with The Record office to make arrangements for the train to pick up their delegates.

- Tickets for the special train and other arrangements for the April 29 rally will be handled by the staff of The Record. Requests for information or other assistance should be addressed to the newspaper's editors.

- The special train from New York will be met by chartered buses at Washington's Union Station to take delegates to George Washington University's Lisner Auditorium, 21st and H Streets. There the New Yorkers will join delegates from other areas for a briefing session which is scheduled to begin shortly after 12 noon. This meeting will be addressed by outstanding Congressmen and leaders of the AFL-CIO.

- Immediately after the meeting at Lisner Auditorium, chartered buses will take all delegates up to the Capitol to meet with their Senators and Representatives. The rest of the afternoon will be spent lobbying for the AFL-CIO program to halt the recession and put America back to work—



with special emphasis on extending coverage under the federal wage-hour law.

- At 5 p.m., delegates will gather at the steps of the Capitol for a group picture and for a few final words from RWDSU officers.

Although most New York delegates will spend only part of one day in Washington, it is expected that others may be able to extend their visit in order to see as many additional Congressmen as possible. For those planning to stay longer in the capital, or are arriving there the day before the rally, the International union has made a limited number of hotel reservations. These will be made available to locals upon request. Such requests should be transmitted to The Record as early as possible.

AFL-CIO legislative staff members suggest that delegates make advance appointments with their Congressmen, whenever possible. Each Congressman should be notified that he may expect a visit from a group of RWDSUers from his community on the afternoon of April 29. Report forms will be provided to all delegates in order to tally the response of the Congressmen.

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## DEADLINE NOTICE FOR NEXT ISSUE

News, features, letters and photos for the next issue of The Record should be mailed not later than Saturday, April 5.

## RWDSU RECORD

Published by the

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPT.  
STORE UNION, AFL-CIO

132 W. 43rd St., New York 36, N.Y.  
Telephone: W1 7-9303

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Published biweekly, except the first  
issue in January and August



Member publication, International  
Labor Press Assn. The Record re-  
ceives the news release services of  
the AFL-CIO News Service, Press  
Associates-PAI, and the Coopera-  
tive Press Assn. of Canada.

Subscription Price \$2.00 per year  
Reentered as second class matter June 4,  
1954, at the post office at New York, N. Y.,  
under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. 5, No. 6 March 30, 1958



rwdsu RECORD

## As Recession Suffering Grows Across Nation . . .

# Labor Hits Ike 'Go Slow' Program

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Despite every indication that predictions of a March upturn in the economy have failed to develop, Administration and Congressional programs to meet the crisis thus far are dismally below the decisive moves called for by the AFL-CIO. Analysis of the Administration's recommendations so far shows no real sense of urgency or even determination to take swift action until some time in the future.

President Eisenhower himself has sounded the Republican keynote of "wait and see," an attitude strongly criticized by the recent AFL-CIO economic conference which warned that delay can only make the situation worse.

At the same time, the newly-elected president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce already is talking about the dangers of "excessive stimulus" of the economy and has announced that "readjustment periods such as we are going through are normal in a free market system."

Labor economists also feel that the anti-recession program now being pushed with considerable fanfare by the Democratic leadership doesn't go very far either in meeting the demands of an economy in which unemployment already has reached 5,200,000 and is expected to go higher.

So far three positive steps, all together described by one labor economist as "piddling stuff," have been taken:

- A stepping up of funds for housing which while helpful, is regarded as much too small.
- A new reduction in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve Board which again will be of some help, but again is regarded as of relatively minor importance, and:
- A speeding up of defense orders. Economists point out that actually this

does not provide new funds but is merely catching up with the economy cut-backs of six months ago.

On the negative side, both the Administration and Congress are dragging their feet on a number of vital issues:

- Likelihood of a tax cut has been put off for several months despite warnings by AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany that it will be dangerous to permit unemploy-

ment to "snowball" because of inadequate mass buying power.

- No action on two really vital Federal economic fronts—school and hospital construction.

- What looks very much like an Administration drive to kill the labor-supported Kennedy-McCarthy bill calling for Federal standards in unemployment compensation, now seriously lagging behind the needs of the economy.

## Wages Fell in February . . .

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—A new plunge in the wages and salaries of production workers is reported for the month of February by the Department of Commerce. Figures show that personal income is running \$2 billion below January, and 3.3 billion below figures of a year ago.

The commodity producing industries, mostly factory workers, continued their steep plunge, wages and salaries dropping \$2.4 billion below the January rate, and a staggering \$6.3 billion loss from February 1957.

The distributive industries showed a drop of \$100 million last February, the first time during the current recession that income in this area has begun to show weakness.

## ... But Dividends Are Doing Fine

WASHINGTON, (PAI)—Despite tumbling employment and national production, February cash dividends climbed upward.

Dividends for the month by corporations which issue public reports reached \$346 million as compared with \$333 million during the same month a year ago. Dividends for the first two months of the year were about \$3 million more than for the same period last year.





Youngest RWDSU officer, Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps, gets together with oldest Board member, Tom Bagley of Local 670, N. Y.



Lighter moment during break in RWDSU Executive Board sessions is enjoyed by, left to right George Braverman of Local 262, Martin Koppel of Local 721, N. Jerome Kaplan of Local 1102, Louis Feldstein of Local 1125 and Phil Hoffstein of Local 1-S.

## RWDSU BOARD MAPS '58 CONVENTION

KIAMESHA, N. Y. — A course of action for the forthcoming convention of the RWDSU and recommendations aimed at strengthening the union were the chief items on the agenda of the International Executive Board's meeting here March 17 to 20. The four-day meeting put its seal of approval on various measures proposed by the officers, and voted to recommend them to the convention for adoption by the delegates.

The most important of these changes was a recommendation by the Board to the June convention to increase per capita payments by the locals from the present 75 cents to 85 cents per member per month. Although several Board members recorded their abstention on the grounds that the ten-cent increase was inadequate, and several others voted against the proposal because of the financial problem it would impose on the locals, a substantial majority supported Pres. Max Greenberg's view that an increase was necessary in order to provide the International with the means to do the job required of it. That view was first put forward at a Board meeting last April and has been exhaustively discussed at Board and General Council meetings since then.



MAX GREENBERG

The chief purpose for which the additional funds should be used, it was agreed by those who spoke in favor of it, is to organize the unorganized. Other purposes projected by Pres. Greenberg include salary adjustments and improved welfare and pension coverage for the RWDSU staff, and the addition of International services and staff personnel to serve the locals and their membership.

The extended discussion on the per capita proposal followed a financial report by Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, which showed a surplus of approximately \$54,000 for 1957; a report by Pres. Greenberg covering all RWDSU activities since the previous Board meeting; a report on organization by Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps; and a report on legislative activities by Editor Max Steinbock which stressed the forthcoming RWDSU Rally in Washington on April 29.

Among other specific actions taken by the Board were these:

- Approved plans for the June convention at the Hotel Morrison in Chicago.
- Approved affiliation with the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Dept.
- Authorized Int'l Rep. John Capell to accept appointment as chairman of the Wyandotte County (Kansas) United Fund campaign.
- Considered several proposed changes in the RWDSU constitution which will come before the convention.
- Authorized an increase in insurance coverage and the provision of medical care coverage for RWDSU staffers.
- Endorsed plans for the April 29 rally on unemployment and minimum wage coverage, and pledged to make the mobilization the greatest ever held by the RWDSU.

## Tribute Paid Milt Weisberg

A moving tribute to a departed friend and associate was expressed at the RWDSU Executive Board meeting March 19 by leaders of the union. Honoring the memory of the late Milton Weisberg were Pres. Max Greenberg, Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman.

Weisberg, a vice-president of the International union and business manager of Dept. Store Employees Local 101 in Pittsburgh for 20 years, died Jan. 16 of injuries received in a highway accident. For the last three years he had served as Deputy Secretary of Labor in Pennsylvania.

In paying tribute to Milton Weisberg's memory, Pres. Greenberg recalled the great contribution he had made from the RWDSU's inception in 1937, when Weisberg was one of those who helped frame the new union's first constitution. In 1954, Weisberg played a key role in the steps leading up to the merger convention of the RWDSU, as well as in the convention itself.

Sec.-Treas. Heaps spoke of the close personal relationship he had had with Weisberg for many years, and declared that his death had been a great loss not only to his friends and fellow RWDSU members, but to workers everywhere.

Exec. Vice-Pres. Osman, recalling that he and Weisberg had often held different points of view, said that it was a privilege to have known and worked with him, "because while Milt Weisberg was partisan, he did not permit his partisanship to hide the truth." Expressing his own feeling of shock and bereavement at Weisberg's death, Osman urged that his associates on the Board do every thing in their power to build an even finer RWDSU as the best kind of tribute to the departed leader.

## Leaders Weigh Effects Of Deepening Recession

A wide-range discussion on the state of the U. S. economy and its effect on RWDSU members occupied two full sessions of the four-day RWDSU Executive Board meeting at the Concord Hotel in upstate New York March 17-20. The discussion, based on Pres. Max Greenberg's report to the Board on collective bargaining and unemployment, was kicked off with a searching analysis of the national economic picture by Exec. Sec. Jack Paley, and was joined in by almost every member of the Board.

Paley noted that the current recession had already reached the point where it was the third worst in recent history, and still shows no signs of recovery. He analyzed the government's do-nothing policy in the face of definite signs that the recession was coming, and pointed out that even if the Administration begins to move decisively now—which it still shows no intention of doing—there is little likelihood of a real upward turn until next year at the earliest. Paley charged

that the current slump really dates back to 1954, when the "Eisenhower" tax policy gave big business a bonanza and put no extra spending money in the hands of workers, farmers and small businessmen.

While the industries in which RWDSU members work are not yet feeling the full effect of the recession, Paley said, locals should prepare now for the impact of growing unemployment in their ranks. He noted too that the continued rise in the cost of living made it mandatory for locals to press wherever possible for wage increases to offset rising prices.



JACK PALEY

Others who spoke in the discussion that followed included Hank Anderson, who described the terrible impact of the slump in Illinois and the steps being taken by labor in that state; David Livingston, who noted that District 65 now has 1,500 unemployed members registered in its hiring hall and called for a big turnout April 29 in Washington on both unemployment and minimum wage coverage; and Julius Sum, who described labor's legislative efforts in New York State which resulted in some improvements in the unemployment insurance law.

Among those who spoke on the prospects for their own locals were Irving Rosenberg, who noted the growth of highway stores at the expense of in-town firms with a resultant loss of jobs for union members; Phil Hoffstein, who described the effect of automation on various departments of R. H. Macy; Martin Koppel, who told of the effect of competition on small retailers and urged that organizing efforts be intensified; Cleveland Robinson, who stressed the importance of increasing minimum wages as a factor in improving the living standards of minority groups; Samuel Lowenthal, who declared that material appearing in "The Record" should be carefully weighed for its possible effect on various locals; and Arthur Osman, who related the particular problems of RWDSU locals to broader national and international problems.

Further discussion on the problems of small retailers insofar as they effect RWDSU members was carried on by George Barlow, N. Jerome Kaplan and John Horan. George Braverman attacked the NLRB for its hamstringing of union organizing efforts.



## Police Chief Admits Aid In Kohler Strike 'Bugging'

By HARRY CONN

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Sitting day after day trying to follow the grinding monotony of the Special McClellan Committee hearing into the dispute between the United Automobile Workers and the Kohler Corp., a reporter becomes struck by how quickly a witness can become tarnished.

Take the case of the police chief of the city of Sheboygan where the strike-bound plumbing firm is located. Chief Steem W. Heimke is a broad-shouldered six-footer in his 40's, who gave all the appearances of symbolizing law and order. In fact, he told committee members that his whole life had been dedicated to law and order and his father had been a police officer, too.

Under questioning he related that his department had received some 930 complaints that were "strike connected." These included such things as vandalism, suspicious cars, suspicious ball game by strikers, illegal placing of strike posters and so on.

The three Republicans on the committee—Mundt of South Dakota, Goldwater of Arizona and Curtis of Nebraska—who have been laboriously trying to make a charge of "rough stuff" against the union stick, figured they had their man on the stand.

For some two hours they drew from the chief a wide variety of instances where he "heard" that strikers were involved. Most of his testimony was hearsay but here was such an outstanding law enforcement officer that it was hard to doubt his word when he said the citizens "feared retaliation by the strikers."

Yet, after two hours of Republican-coached window painting, a little air seemed to seep out of the stalwart police chief. It seems that out of the 930 complaints no strikers were convicted of anything. A scab was convicted, however.

Then, Committee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy started to question him.

"Did private detectives hired by the company ask you where the officials of the union stayed and did they let you know they wanted to 'bug' their rooms?" he asked.

The chief cleared his throat. A silent room waited for his answer.

"Well," he finally said, "they just wanted to get some information. I told them the union people were at the Grand Hotel."



**AUTO UNION STRATEGISTS:** With Big Three Auto negotiations nearing, strategy meetings in UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther's Detroit office are frequent. Participating in this session are, l to r, Vice-Pres. Leonard Woodcock, General Motors department director, Art Hughes of Chrysler Dept., and Pres. Reuther.

## Ohio Governor Hit on S.U.B.

COLUMBUS, Ohio (PAI)—The action of Republican Governor C. William O'Neill in deciding to fight a court decision upholding supplementary unemployment benefits in the states has drawn sharp fire from organized labor here.

Governor O'Neill's support for the appeal brought the following comment from the OHIO CIO Council:

"It is difficult to understand, in these days of record unemployment in Ohio, why the governor insists on continuing a policy of denying the unemployed the extra financial assistance they so badly need."

"The governor stated recently that he regards unemployment as the state's No. 1 problem. It's impossible to reconcile that statement with his policy of fighting plans designed to help the unemployed."

## Financial Report for 1957

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPARTMENT STORE UNION, AFL-CIO, CLC

We have examined the books of account and supporting records of the International Union for the year ended Dec. 31, 1957. Our audit included a test check of all transactions occurring during this period, verification of bank deposits and check disbursements with the appropriate bank statements, as well as by direct confirmation with the depositories, and a detailed examination of the asset and liability accounts. In our opinion these statements fairly represent the financial condition of the International Union as of December 31, 1957.

Respectfully submitted,  
NORMAN DORFMAN  
Certified Public Accountant.

### STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF DEC. 31, 1957

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Banks & on hand	\$159,302.16	Payroll Taxes Withheld	\$ 3,768.93
Investments (Bonds & Stocks) at Cost	83,506.60	Funds Payable	15,768.51
Loans Receivable—Locals	11,939.45	Miscellaneous Exchanges	1,547.65
Loans Receivable—Individuals	2,747.89		
Organization Advances	7,856.61	Total Liabilities	\$ 21,085.09
Security Deposits	6,841.58	<b>NET WORTH</b>	
Furniture & Fixtures	8,661.07	Balance, January 1, 1957	\$205,458.77
Bond Interest Receivable	123.23	Increases for Year, 1957	54,434.83
			259,893.60
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$280,978.69</b>	<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Net Worth</b>	<b>\$280,978.69</b>

### STATEMENT OF INCOME & EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1957

INCOME		EXPENSES	
Per Capita	\$1,177,986.85	Office Expenses	44,189.09
Initiations	18,938.75	Depreciation	4,122.63
Other Income	4,824.79	Publications	96,510.06
		Legal	4,800.00
<b>Total Income</b>	<b>\$1,201,750.39</b>	Auditing	1,600.00
<b>EXPENSES</b>		Death Benefits	46,350.00
Officers—Salaries, Travel & Other Expenses	\$ 79,528.46	Insurance Expense	1,413.50
Office Salaries & Expenses	38,104.68	Donations & Gifts	4,858.81
Area Salaries & Expenses	504,949.05	Miscellaneous Expenses	4,363.16
Editorial Salaries & Expenses	36,615.26	Education & Research	1,402.11
Payroll Taxes	11,234.51	Legislative Research Expense	3,654.82
Per Capita to AFL-CIO-CLC	95,920.00	Staff Welfare & Insurance	47,590.56
Meeting, Conference & Conventions	60,108.86		
		<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>\$1,147,315.56</b>
		<b>Net Gain for Year</b>	<b>\$54,434.83</b>

## AFL-CIO to Review Workmen's Compensation

WASHINGTON—A half-century of effort to provide medical care, income and rehabilitation for the worker injured on the job will be reviewed at the AFL-CIO National Conference on Workmen's Compensation, to be held April 15 to 17 in Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington.

Delegations are expected from national and international unions, departments and state central bodies.

The golden jubilee of the legislation first enacted in 1908 for a restricted number of federal employees by Congress at the request of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt finds state laws not only behind the times, but still failing to meet even "the limited objectives which its early advocates had set for it," according to AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany.

"It is my wish," said Meany in his call to the conference, "that the conference review the experience of 50 years of legislation; evaluate the basic concepts of workmen's compensation within the framework of the total private and public social insurance programs; and explore programs to see if workmen's compensation can be made to accomplish the recognized objectives of this oldest of social insurances in America."

Meany stressed that it is the job of the labor movement and union members to see "that workers injured on the job and their families are cared for."

In 1956, last year for which full statistics are available, only between 41 and 42 million of the country's 62 million workers were covered by workmen's compensation. Many of those who thought they were covered have been deprived of benefits by legal gimmicks.

Twenty-five states give the employer the option of accepting or rejecting workmen's compensation for his employees. Two states make no provision at all for those injured by occupational diseases, and 18 states allow benefits for only a limited number of diseases.

But even the covered worker finds himself inadequately covered. In 15 states and Alaska, medical benefits are limited to a fixed time or a maximum amount. Wage loss benefits, like medical benefits, fall so short of meeting the mark that the seriously, permanently injured are condemned to poverty. Costly and wasteful lawsuits have crept into the administration of the law in many states, and in five it is administered through state courts.

In 1956 employers paid \$1.6 billion to cover their workers with insurance against injuries on the job. The workers got only a little more than \$1 billion of it. The rest went to the insurance companies.

## College Debaters Giving 'Right-to-Work' a Licking

WASHINGTON (PAI)—College debating teams who are defending the right of unions to negotiate the union shop are generally winning. The so-called "right-to-work" legislation is the official debating subject for U. S. colleges this year.

Malthon M. Anapol, director of debate at the University of Maryland, said that "college students defending the union shop are winning a solid majority of the debates—between 60 and 70 percent."

The negative side, which has been defending "right-to-work" legislation, has found the going rough, he added.

Recently the University of Maryland sponsored a debate on the subject in which 32 colleges participated, including teams from South Carolina, Duke, Temple, Navy, Virginia, Pittsburgh, Ohio Wesleyan and Georgetown University. Over-all winner was a two-man team from Northwestern University which argued for the union shop.

Judges were Senators Karl E. Mundt of South Dakota, Barry Goldwater of Arizona and Samuel Ervin of North Carolina, A. P. Alfino of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Andrew J. Blemiller, AFL-CIO Legislative Director and six college officials. The vote was 8-3 for the union shop.

## Sunbeam Strike Won in P.R.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (PAI)—After 115 days on the picket line some 225 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers have chalked up impressive gains in winning their first contract with the Sunbeam Electric Corp. plant here. "It is a complete victory for our striking members, declared IUE Secy.-Treas. Al Hartnett.





**RWDSU DELEGATION** at AFL-CIO legislative conference in Washington Mar. 11-13 on unemployment met with Sen. Irving M. Ives, center. L. to r., District 65 Pres. David Livingston and '65' Employment Office Dir. Rubin Schochet; Local 1-S Pres. Sam Kovenetsky and Local 50 Pres. Frank Scida. They urged Sen. Ives to press for federal action on jobs.

## '147' Negotiates Wage Boosts At Lasko, Feurer Watch Firms

**NEW YORK CITY**—Contract settlements between Local 147 and two watch firms have brought 200 members wage increases and, in one of the shops, substantial improvements in welfare coverage, Business Rep. Caesar Massa reported.

Retroactive to Feb. 8, the 150 Lasko Strap workers won 5-cent hourly wage boosts this year, plus 5 cents an hour as of Feb. 8, 1959. Automatic wage progressions for new workers were improved and a provision was added for paying accrued vacation time to a worker who leaves or is laid off.

Led by Business Rep. Jack Holowchik, the negotiating committee included Colletta Williams, Lumelia Smith, Dorothy Coley and Emily Johnson.

### Bonus Plan at Feurer

At Feurer Bros., whose 45 employees handle watch accessories, the workers ratified a new contract providing wage boosts of 5 cents an hour retroactive to Jan. 15. Also won was a new bonus plan which guarantees every employee 4 hours' extra pay each week, with agreement that if the employer decides to discard the bonus plan after a year, the union has the right immediately to start negotiations for wage increases.

At Feurer important improvements in health care coverage include, in addition to the already existing hospitalization, surgical benefits up to \$375 for a single operation, with higher benefits under certain conditions, and comprehensive

doctor care in the hospital. Allowances under the new plan provide for anesthetic, radiation therapy in or out of the hospital, and for amounts up to \$895 for doctor care for periods up to 201 days.

Business Rep. Massa led the committee, consisting of Elsie Condrea, Haydee Torres and Victor Colon.

Elsewhere in the local, Int'l Rep. Fred Lifavi reported that after several months of negotiations, the recently organized employees of Lindmart Jewelry finally won their first RWDSU contract. These workers, who originally numbered 50, kicked out a phony union early this year, voting for Local 147 on Jan. 2.

## '1199' Pay Rates For Pharmacists Hit \$110 April 1

**NEW YORK CITY**—Minimum scales for pharmacists in Local 1199 go to \$110 a week, or \$2.75 an hour, on April 1 as automatic increases of 12½ cents an hour go into effect on that date. Five-cent hourly wage boosts are effective on that date for all other categories in the retail drug stores of the city organized in Local 1199.

The raises are the result of an agreement negotiated with the employers of independently operated drug stores last year. The agreement provides for minimum of \$120 a week, or \$3 an hour, for '1199' pharmacists as of Oct. 1, 1958.

The five-cent increases bring the minimums of other classifications to \$71 a week for drug and cigar clerks, \$60 a week for cosmeticians, \$56 for sodamen, and \$53 for porters, dishwashers and stockmen. Apprentices start at \$50 and progress automatically to \$71 over a two-year period.

Meanwhile, the union was making preparations for elections of officers and stewards on April 2 and 3. Balloting for the most part will be conducted on regular voting machines, such as those used in government elections.

## 350 at First Nat'l Stores In New Haven Win Package Of 18½c in New Contract

**NEW HAVEN, Conn.**—A package of improvements worth 18½ cents an hour for one year got the unanimous and enthusiastic approval of the 350 members of Local 282 who work in seven stores of the well known First National supermarket chain here, Int'l Rep. John V. Cooney reported. Wage increases alone amount to \$6 a week for most regular full-time employees, and in no case will a regular employee receive less than \$3 a week more.

Part-time employees won hourly wage boosts of up to 20 cents.

The contract will run for two years, with a wage reopener at the end of the first year. In addition to the wage boosts, the settlement provides a third week's paid vacation for the first time, for which a worker requires at least 10 years' service.

Other major improvements were made in health coverage. Among these are sick benefits increased to two-thirds of regular wages for a period extended from the former 13 weeks to 26 weeks; hospital room and board of \$16 a day extended from 31 to 70 days; miscellaneous hospital expenses raised from \$70 to \$320; maximum surgical benefits raised for members from \$180 to \$300 and for dependents from \$105 to \$300 per operation.

Maternity surgical benefits were raised to \$100 for members and dependents, and total benefits for retired employees raised from \$684 to \$1,740. The latter sum provides coverage for special services, hospital room and board, and surgical expenses.

Members also enjoy coverage by life insurance, ranging from \$1,000 to \$12,000, depending on earnings and length of service.

Int'l Reps. Cooney and Charles Greenberg headed a rank and file negotiating committee including Max Ginsberg, Thomas Torello, William Pavlovich, Frances Radomski and Louis Cavallaro.

## '1102' Re-elects Top Officers

**NEW YORK CITY**—All the top officers of Local 1102 were re-elected in balloting held March 12, Elections Board Chairman William F. Donato reported.

Headed by Pres. N. Jerome Kaplan, the officers are First Vice-Pres. Gladys Isaacs, Second Vice-Pres. Aaron J. Kaye, Business Reps. Harry G. Pierson, George Kaye and David Silverbush, Comptroller Edward Olsak, and Recording Sec. Murray Katz. With the exception of the president, who serves four years, all others will serve for two-year terms. These officers ran unopposed.

Also named to leadership posts in the Retail Dry Goods Local were Trustees Philip Cohen and Mitchell Strulowitz, who received the highest number of votes of three candidates for the two posts. Defeated was Irving Beerman.

There were also contests for four executive council posts, with 21 candidates running for 17 places on the council. Elected were Clara Benton, Benjamin Ellen, Jack Fialkoff, Irving Grund, Charles Holtz, Joshua Karlin, Anne Lamonic, M. Marcel, Morris Mester, Timothy Murphy, Jeanne Noble, Jon Otherston, Elias Serbin, Max Shucard, Benjamin Siegel, Irma Stein and Catherine Woods.

## All Key Union Demands Met in New Pact

# Bloomingtondale Settles With '65'

**NEW YORK CITY**—Another great collective bargaining victory in the department store industry was scored this month when District 65 of the RWDSU reached agreement with Bloomingtondale's on a new two-year contract which meets the key goals of the 3,500 employees. These goals are \$1.25 an hour lowest hiring rate, raised

Sec. Nick Carnes, Organizers Stanley Lavalle and John O'Neill, and a large committee of local officers and stewards.

The settlement represents the first time in the history of the union at the store that contingents and Thursday-Saturday employees became fully covered by increases in minimums and wages in a contract settlement. Another outstanding achievement of the new contract is that it cracks the practice of excluding straight commission salespeople from general increases.

In addition to the general wage increase of \$2 next year, a provision was secured for upward adjustment based on the rise in the cost of living. The settlement also provides for increases in minimums and progression rates in all job classifications; increases up to \$20 a week for warehousemen; \$4 wage boosts for furniture commission men this year, with the general increases for both years applying in the straight commission clothing departments, and supper money increases from 75 cents to \$1.

## Retail Minimum Due in Pa.

**HARRISBURG, Pa.**—The first minimum wage ever to be established for women and minors in the retail trade in Pennsylvania is imminent, with the acceptance by Labor and Industry Sec. William L. Batt, Jr. of the recommendations of a minimum wage board early this month.

The board consisted of nine members, with three representatives each of the employers, labor and the public. Among the three labor members was RWDSU Int'l Rep. Ernest Burberg of Pittsburgh. The other two were Fred A. Blair of the Retail Clerks Int'l Ass'n and Vincent LoCasale of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Ass'n.

Under the recommendations, three separate zones are established, according to population. Zone 1 comprises Philadelphia and Pittsburgh only. Zone 2 includes all cities, boroughs, towns and townships from 10,000 to 500,000 population. The rest of the state is included in Zone 3.

In Zone 1, the \$1 minimum rate goes into effect for all retail occupations on the date the final order goes into effect, proposed for May 26. In Zone 2, a minimum of 85 cents an hour becomes effective on the date of the order, to increase to 90 cents in six months, and \$1 in 12 months. In Zone 3, a minimum of 75 cents becomes effective on the date of the order, goes to 85 cents in six months, to 95 cents in 12 months, and to \$1 after 18 months.



## The Midwest

# 8-Cent Wage Boost Won by 250 At Standard Brands in Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local 194 has extended to the big Standard Brands plant the wage increase pattern set at Campbell's Soup early this year, Pres. John Gallacher reported. The 250 Standard Brand workers won wage boosts of 8 cents an hour this year, 6 cents an hour next year, and substantial other improvements in a new contract with the makers of Chase and Sanborn Coffee, Jello and other well-known food products.

The settlement came after about six-weeks of intensive negotiations which saw the company move off its first offer of two cents an hour only after federal conciliation was called in to avert a possible walkout.

The workers jubilantly approved the settlement terms at two meetings this month which accommodated about 85% of the plant's employees, who work different shifts.

The company proposed a 3-year contract, and the union replied that it was willing to go along only if important improvements were guaranteed. Thus, the settlement runs for 3 years, with 8 and 6-cent boosts this year and next, and a wage reopener on Feb. 15, 1960. The 8-cent increase is retroactive to the Feb. 15 expiration date of the previous pact.

### Inequity Boosts Included

Other gains include inequity increases ranging from 3 to 9½ cents an hour in addition to the general wage boost for about 20 employees; emergency call-in pay of 4 hours at time and a half, with double time on Sundays, and inclusion of four janitors in the shift premiums of 10 and 12 cents an hour for the second and third shifts, respectively.

Vacations were improved to provide 3 weeks after 12 instead of the previous 15 years, and for the first time a fourth

week's paid vacation was won, after 25 years of service.

Welfare benefits were also raised, bringing more life insurance coverage to more members by virtue of a flat \$4,000 policy for all instead of a range up to \$5,000 as a top, which only a few enjoyed who had the highest earnings in the plant. Sick benefits were increased from a maximum of \$30 to a maximum of \$40 a week, and hospitalization covering members and dependents, was

boosted from the former \$10 to the new \$12 a day. The company will bear the additional cost of these improvements. The workers pay about one-third the cost of the original plan.

Gallacher and '194' Sec.-Treas. Veronica Kryzan led the union negotiating committee, which included Irene Brubaker, Otto Sutterlin, Harold Becker, Walter Marszalek, Robert Erbach, Edwin Rorig, Elmer Mormann and Bernard Schreuder.

## Talks Open With Black's

WATERLOO, Ia.—Negotiations have begun with Black's department store management to establish a first union contract. The talks opened in a friendly atmosphere, Regional Dir. Al Evanoff said, with strong indications of the company's good faith in reaching a settlement.

Evanoff heads a rank and file negotiating committee which consists of Edna Howlett, Lillian Boller, Vernon Mikkleson, Martha Wubben, Bernice Burkey, Rachel Farmer, Patricia Nieman, Ollie Hoosman, Sue Spear and Marjorie Knight.

These workers represent all sections of the store itself and the Black's-operated supermarket elsewhere in this city. Included in the store are a coffee shop and a tea room, whose employees are also members of the union, Local 860. The total number of employees is about 325, including part time workers.

The employees seek wage increases of \$10 a week, \$1.25-an-hour minimum rates in the lowest paid jobs, and improvements in other conditions which are now granted by the company, such as holidays and vacations, which the employees want to make part of the written contract.

The Black's employees voted for RWDSU in a National Labor Relations Board election Feb. 10, after an organizing campaign of about a year and a half, led by Regional Dir. Evanoff.

## Sealtest Routemen Form Own Co-op To Preserve Jobs

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Sixteen route salesmen, faced with loss of their jobs and hard-won union benefits as a result of the Sealtest company's decision to close its operation here, formed a co-operative, and with the help of their union, Local 386, have been able to retain their livelihood, Pres. Kirkwood reported.

Closing of the Grand Rapids Creamery, a division of National Dairy Products, which operates under the name Sealtest, also resulted in the loss of jobs of about 30 plant employees. These men, according to the union contract, will receive severance pay of \$100 for each year of service.

The route salesmen were denied severance pay by management on the claim that the contract provides it only for plant employees. The union has taken this issue to arbitration, and hearings began last week, as The Record went to press.

The company had offered to sell the routes to the route men, who would then operate them as independent distributors of Sealtest Milk. However, thorough discussion of the pros and cons of this move at union-called meetings revealed that they would lose out because the company's wholesale price was too high to permit a decent profit.

After canvassing a number of milk dealers, one was finally found who would supply the milk at a price which would allow a fair margin for profit. The co-op began distribution on March 3, and with strong customer support, encouraged by the union, gives promise of success.

## Wage Gains Mark New Pacts at Borden's in Ohio

MARION, Ohio—Members of RWDSU Local 379 employed at Borden Dairy plants in this city and in Zanesville, Ohio, have ratified their 1958 contract settlements, which are marked by substantial wage gains and hour reductions Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported.

The two-year Marion agreement provides for wage increases of 7 cents an hour for the first year and 5 cents an hour for the second. The 45-hour week will be cut to 42½ hours during the first year and to 40 hours in the second contract year. As a result of these reductions in hours, the hourly pay rate will rise by 22 cents over the 2 years.

Retail route salesmen get increases of one-tenth of a cent per point on 1958 sales, which amounts to an approximate \$18 monthly increase on the average. They will receive an additional \$16 per month boost in wages in 1959. Wholesale route salesmen will receive the same increase proportionately. The contract provides for a flat wage increase of \$13 a month the first year and \$16 the second year for ice cream route salesmen.

Unit chairman Fred Forrey led the negotiating committee. He was assisted by Gene France, William Burke, Jack Colegrove, Jim Riley, Ben Bosh and Int'l Rep. Vern Ulery.

### 7-Cent Raise in Zanesville

In Zanesville, a one-year contract provides 7-cent hourly increases and an improved holiday pay schedule for plant employees. Retail route salesmen won increases from .027 per point to .028 per point; wholesale salesmen from .0125 per point to .013. In addition, both groups receive increases of 25 cents per day. Ice cream route salesmen get 50 cents per day increase in rates.

Assisting Chairman Dean Littick on the committee were Gilbert Wesley, Don Ansel, Gale Harper, Walter Neff, Leon Kent, R. D. Craig and Int'l Rep. William Kee.

## Ohio Local 379 Banquet Scores a Hit



Dogpatchers entertain with hillbilly comedy.

COLUMBUS, O.—Local 379's annual Officer-and-Wife Banquet, the year's outstanding social event for the 250 who attended, was held Mar. 15 at the Seneca Hotel here and was pronounced an outstanding success. Good food, fine entertainment and speeches by Regional Dir. Gerald Hughes, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles, who served as toastmaster, and '379' Pres. Pete Frohnauer, all contributed to the evening's pleasure. Father McIntyre gave the invocation, while entertainment was provided by magician Dick Ryan and the Dogpatchers, a comedy musical group.

Two former officers of the local, Henry Lee and Joe Lohr, both of whom have recently retired, were presented with bronze lifetime membership cards by Fin. Sec. Bob Clark. The awarding of door prizes and several hours of round and square dancing wound up a very pleasant evening.



Henry Lee and Joe Lohr show bronze union cards.



Local 379's annual banquet held March 15 brought together 250 rank-and-file leaders and their wives for social occasion.



## 325 Win Fine Pact At Buckeye Cellulose

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—In just one negotiating session which lasted about five hours, Local 910 settled a wage reopener with the Buckeye Cellulose Co. early this month, providing one of the best wage agreements in the history of the union at the plant, Int'l. Rep. George Boone reported.

About 325 workers at the big cotton processing plant received wage boosts ranging from 4 cents to 15 cents an hour. Nearly 300 of the workers won raises of 7 to 15 cents, while about 25 received 4 and 6-cent boosts.

Also won were improvements in call-in pay and holiday pay. A day worker called in to work one of the other two shifts now gets the 3-cent night shift premium. Holidays worked will henceforth bring premium pay at the rate of 2½ times the regular rate instead of time and a half, as before.

These wage increases are added to raises of 5 to 19 cents an hour won when the contract was renewed last year. The pact, which was to have expired in March, 1959, was extended to March, 1960, with a reopener in 1959.

Boone attributed the fine settlement to a healthy relationship with management which has been built up during the past year, mainly through the prompt and efficient handling of grievances.

### Rates Up to \$2.17

As a result of the wage increase, rates at Buckeye now range from a low of \$1.43½ an hour to \$2.17 an hour and more. Nearly 100 of the 325 workers earn the top rates of at least \$2.17 an hour.

The increases gained since last year, and the efficient processing of grievances have encouraged a number of workers who have remained out of the union to join, Boone said. It is expected that the shop will soon be 100% union.

The negotiating committee, which was led by Boone, included Local 910 Pres. G. E. Pearson, Sec.-Treas. Henry Boykin and Vice-Pres. George T. Isabel, James B. Baker, Ralph N. Jordan, E. H. Burns, William H. Bagwell, Fred Chappell, Clarence Franks, Fritz J. Mattes, E. W. Lyles and J. C. Pitts.

## Union Wins Back Peanut Worker's Job in Suffolk, Va.

SUFFOLK, Va.—Union grievance action has resulted in the reinstatement, with back pay, of a worker at the Suffolk Peanut Co. who was unfairly fired, Local 26 Pres. Lock J. Parker reported.

The worker, Vivian Graves, was fired by a foreman on Jan. 3, on charges of misconduct in connection with her work. The facts are that she was put on a job with which she was totally unfamiliar, and the foreman saw fit to fire her because a few minor mistakes were made.

The grievance committee immediately met with management, pointing out that the contract had been violated. The company at first refused to put Vivian back to work. After the union put in for arbitration, as is provided in the contract, the company offered to rehire Vivian with full seniority, but without back pay.

At a subsequent meeting with management on March 13, the union proposed that management pay the difference between unemployment compensation and regular wages that would have been earned during the lost time. The company, after much discussion, finally agreed to \$90 in back pay. This in addition to about \$130 that Vivian received in unemployment benefits.

Vivian was rehired to her former job with full seniority, and with instructions to the foreman to stop picking on her.



Outstanding examples of man's HUMANITY to his fellow-man are these RWDSU members. Although fired by A & P in Knoxville, Tenn., they are working hard for victory in election April 9. They're shown aiding County Welfare Bureau distribution of government surplus food to unemployed. L. to r., Obia Underwood, Albert Turpin, Fred Hummel and Muri Householder.

## NLRB Vote Set April 9 At A & P Knoxville Stores

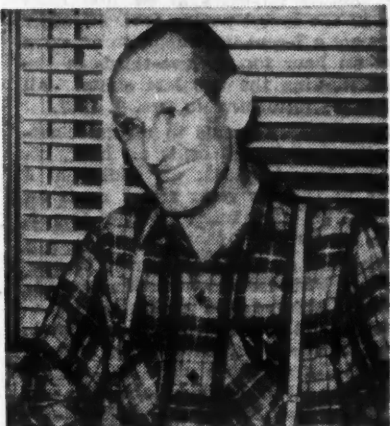
KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—A large turnout of A & P supermarket employees at a membership meeting March 16, and a warm response to several of their co-workers who have been conducting a vigorous RWDSU campaign in the past two weeks, gave promise of a victory in the long-awaited NLRB election, now scheduled for April 9, Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn reported.

The membership meeting heard pledges of support from leaders of one of the largest Steelworkers locals in the South, Local 309 of the Knoxville area. Also received were pledges of full assistance of every kind from A & P warehouse members of the RWDSU in Atlanta, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala. Personal good wishes were given by Pres. Tom Walston of Local 343 in Atlanta and Pres. George Stewart of Local 261 in Birmingham.

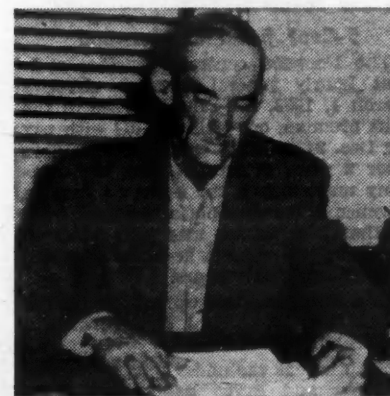
Meanwhile, another attempt by the company to take a key leader of the union out of the campaign failed.

Obia Underwood, a leader of the RWDSU in the nine A & P stores here, was fired for refusing a supervisor's job and an accompanying wage boost. Underwood promptly joined Muri Householder, fired earlier for the same reason, and several other laid-off workers in spending full time on the campaign to get a big turnout for the vote April 9 and a 100% RWDSU victory.

The company's phony propaganda that these employees had "quit the union" was being completely refuted by their activities, as they visited employees at eating places near the A & P stores and at their homes to convince them that voting RWDSU is the only way to guarantee their jobs and real, lasting improvements in wages and working conditions.



Pres. Tom Walston of A & P Warehouse Local 343 in Atlanta reports his members 100% behind A & P organizing campaign in Knoxville.



Pres. George Stewart of A & P Warehouse Local 261 in Birmingham, offers all-out support to Knoxville, Tenn. A & P employees.

## Vivian Smith Heads Ala. Women's Activity Program

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Vivian Smith, president of Local 436 and long a sparkplug of the union's political and community activities in this city, has been appointed to a full-time post as director of women's activities for the Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO.

The appointment resulted from Vivian's outstanding performance year after year in heading up the local's campaigns to encourage members to pay their poll tax and vote in all elections, as well as in other areas of community responsibility.

Meanwhile, four other RWDSU members won citations for volunteer work in the voting registration program of the Alabama Labor Council. Esther Murray, director of women's activities for the eastern division of the AFL-CIO, pres-

ented scrolls and lapel pins to Mrs. Myrtle Bailey, Mrs. Edith Spitzer, and Miss Sarah Limbrick of Birmingham Local 436, and Miss Willie Bowen of Gadsden Local 506.



VIVIAN SMITH  
RWDSUer Named to Ala. Labor Post.

## Stanley Vote Delay Hit

ATLANTA, Ga.—Efforts by the Stanley Home Products Co. to stall an election among its employees, most of whom have signed up in the RWDSU, are being actively fought by the union, Int'l Rep. Guy Dickinson reported.

The company has asked the NLRB to grant additional delay on top of an earlier request to postpone filing a brief of its case. Dickinson has been in touch with the board, and the hope is that agreement can be reached quickly to get a date set for an election among the 30 employees.

The workers, said Dickinson, are solid for the union, and have been angered by the company's stalling moves to the point of readiness to strike to win recognition of the RWDSU as their union.

Meanwhile, Local 315, at its first general membership meeting since the election of new officers, named delegates to the upcoming Georgia State AFL-CIO Convention. They are Pres.-elect Douglas McRae and Martha Camp, shop steward at Borden Biscuit. Other recently elected officers of the local are Vice-Pres. Ranell Mathis, Financial Sec. Nell Barranton, Recording Sec. Marie Butts, Sgs.-at-Arms Erby Lewis and Alex Church, and Chaplain R.L. Porter.



SECRETARY WITH A SMILE: Gloria Lovoy, gal Friday to just about everybody at the Birmingham, Ala. regional office of RWDSU, is as efficient as she is lovely, they say at the office.



# Top Rates Achieved At Sask. Laundries

REGINA, Sask.—A two-year master collective bargaining agreement, which standardizes general working conditions and equalizes wage rates, has been reached by RWDSU Local 558 in Saskatoon and Local 568 in this city with six laundry and dry cleaning establishments.

The agreement, described by Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek as one of the best in the industry, affects 225 workers and provides the highest wage rates in the industry. The 1958 average wage increase is approximately 10 cents an hour.

Entering into the agreement on March 19 were Modern Laundry, Saskatoon; Rainbow Laundry and Dry Cleaners, Regina; Steam Laundry, Nu Life Cleaners, Queen City Cleaners and Dryers, and

Arthur Rose and My Wardrobe, all of this city.

The contract provides for wage increases ranging from 5 cents to 32 cents an hour for 1958 and an automatic increase of 5 cents an hour in 1959. Salesmen are guaranteed a minimum of \$55 a week this year and \$57.50 next year.

Other important features of the agreement are: union security requiring all eligible persons to join the union within 30 days; check off of dues, initiation fees and assessments; a 40 hour, five day work week with a guarantee of 36 hours' work or pay; time and a half rate for first three overtime hours and double time thereafter in any one day with double time on Sunday; two 10-minute rest periods per day; and equal pay for equal work regardless of age or sex.

## Holiday, Other Gains

In addition, the contract includes 9 statutory holidays, with double time and a half pay for holiday work; 2 weeks annual vacation with pay for the first 5 years; strict seniority provisions for lay-offs, promotions and recalls; 5 days leave of absence with pay in case of illness or death in an employee's family; maternity leave of absence; negotiable safety and health provisions; a welfare plan providing for medical and surgical care to be paid completely by management; weekly sick benefits (50 percent paid by companies) with a guaranteed 60 percent of employee's wages for a period of 13 weeks in any one disability.

Members of the negotiating committee were Beulah Matthewson, Flo Perdue, Alice Callahan and Harold Gellner from Local 568; Alena Kincaid from Local 558, assisted by Int'l Rep. Walter E. Smishek.

# 12 to 20c Won At Ontario Bakery

KITCHENER, Ont.—Weston's Bakery employees, members of RWDSU Local 461, have ratified a two-year contract providing a package of gains worth 12 to 20 cents an hour, including a reduced work week. Hours are down from 43 to 41, with maintenance of take-home pay.

The contract provides 3 percent hourly increases each year for men and 2 percent hourly increases each year for women. Classification adjustments of 2 to 9 cents an hour additional, and a five-day week, effective May 1, 1959, are included in the package.

Also won were improved commissions for wholesale salesmen which will increase earnings by approximately \$4 a week; two weeks paid vacation after three years of service and three weeks after 17 years, and substantial improvements in the welfare plan for plant and sales employees and their dependents.

The negotiating committee included M. J. Hart, J. Montgomery, R. Graf, L. Auger, H. Dufton, G. Kiesel, and L. Hamel, assisted by Int'l Rep. Hugh Buchanan.

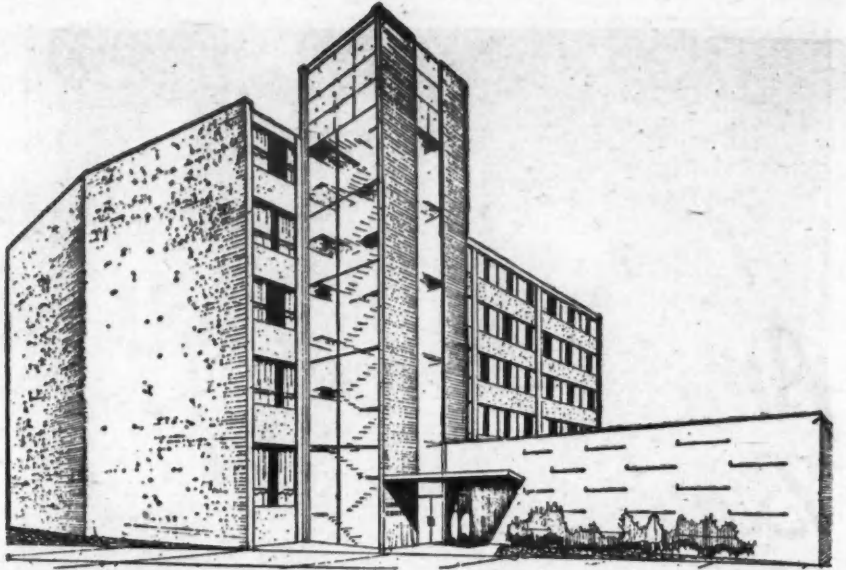
# '414' Credit Union Booming

TORONTO, Ont.—A 3 percent dividend was declared at the annual meeting of the Local 414 Credit Union on March 2. Started in 1956, the Credit Union is run directly by Local 414 members, who work in retail and wholesale shops, and boasts a membership of more than 500 and assets in excess of \$25,000. Donald F. Tait and R. Smith, as well as other committeemen, were credited with "fine work" the year round, advising and assisting members with the union "bank" saving and loan facilities.

For the convenience of members, the Credit Union, located at the union office, is open every Tuesday night. Members who wish to join the Credit Union should contact the union office.



ANNUAL OPEN HOUSE of Vancouver Local 580 saw over 100 members turn out for Local elections, then games, refreshments. Above, Org. Ray Haynes presents prize to game winner. Officers-elect are Pres. Vic Sanford, V-P Fred Cliff, Rec. Sec. Lois Hauser, Fin. Sec. Dave Thompson, Guards Ken Lyle and Major Black, Guide Stan Atkinson.



WINNIPEG UNION HOME will look like this when it goes up sometime next year. Building, financed by loans from all Winnipeg affiliates of CLC, including RWDSU, will house office facilities for each union, meeting and recreational space for all. Location is in heart of downtown Winnipeg, Man.

# Pay Raises, Other Gains Won At Gypsum, Norwood in Man.

WINNIPEG, Man.—Negotiations at Gypsum Lime and Alabastine Co., and Norwood Box Co. here have concluded with the ratification of two new contracts including wage increases and other important benefits for 200 members of Local 467, Int'l Rep. Chris Schubert reported.

At Gypsum Lime, the workers won 6-cent hourly increases in starting rates and in the lowest paying jobs. All other rates got a 7-cent increase, with an extra cent an hour for the two-thirds of the staff working the two late shifts. All raises are retroactive to Dec. 1, 1957.

Upward adjustments in several classifications of 2 to 3 cents an hour, effective Jan. 16, 1958; an additional 6 cents in the low rates and 7 cents an hour in all other rates, effective Dec. 1, 1958, conclude the package.

Gypsum company has agreed to negotiate with the union on the present welfare plan as soon as the Manitoba government implements a national hospital scheme. The possibility is that such talks will take place in July of this year, when the union intends to try to get a plan including complete coverage for doctor care.

Negotiating for the union were A. Neroda, chairman of the committee, T. Onotera, J. Harmer, A. Hourie, V. Sinossec and Schubert.

## 5-Cent Boost at Norwood

The Norwood contract provides a 5-cent hourly general increase effective March 1, 1958, a 3-cent increase in the shift premium, one-half day off with pay for Dec. 24, and 2½ extra vacation days after 2 years of service. Also, the company must inform the union 30 days in advance of a reduction in the work week so that negotiations may take place to maintain the same take-home pay and guaranteed weekly hours.

The negotiating committee included M. Horaski, C. Pahl, Evelyn Meilleur and Schubert.

Negotiations are under way at General Bakeries and Bryce Bakery and talks are expected to begin shortly at Ashdown's Hardware in the commercial division, Underwood Typewriter, and five groups at the Hudson's Bay Co.—maintenance, coal yard, retail route salesmen, restaurant section and service building, with 275 members involved.

# RWDSU Lauds Sask. Government Vacation Bill

REGINA, Sask.—In a letter to Premier T. C. Douglas March 11, the RWDSU commended the provincial government on proposed legislation to assure three weeks annual vacation with pay for employees after five years of service. The latter, signed by Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek in behalf of the union, praised the proposal as "a step forward in improving working conditions for workers and in the interest of the health of the working population."

The government announcement has drawn fire from the Saskatchewan Employers' Ass'n, the Canadian Manufacturers Ass'n, the Retail Merchants Ass'n and other employer organizations and individual employers.

Smishek's letter cited evidence to counteract false claims made by these groups that very few employers now allow three weeks vacation with pay, and those who do are in the manufacturing industry and grant three weeks annual vacation after 10 or more years.

## Union Refutes Bosses' Claims

"Our union," the letter said, "has 66 employers under contract in this province in the distributive and service industry. Two agreements provide for four weeks annual vacation with pay after one year's service; 54 employers recognize the principle of three weeks vacation after five or less years of service. The other agreements provide for three weeks after 7 to 15 years of service. Therefore any allegation by employer organizations that three weeks vacation is not an accepted practice is not correct."

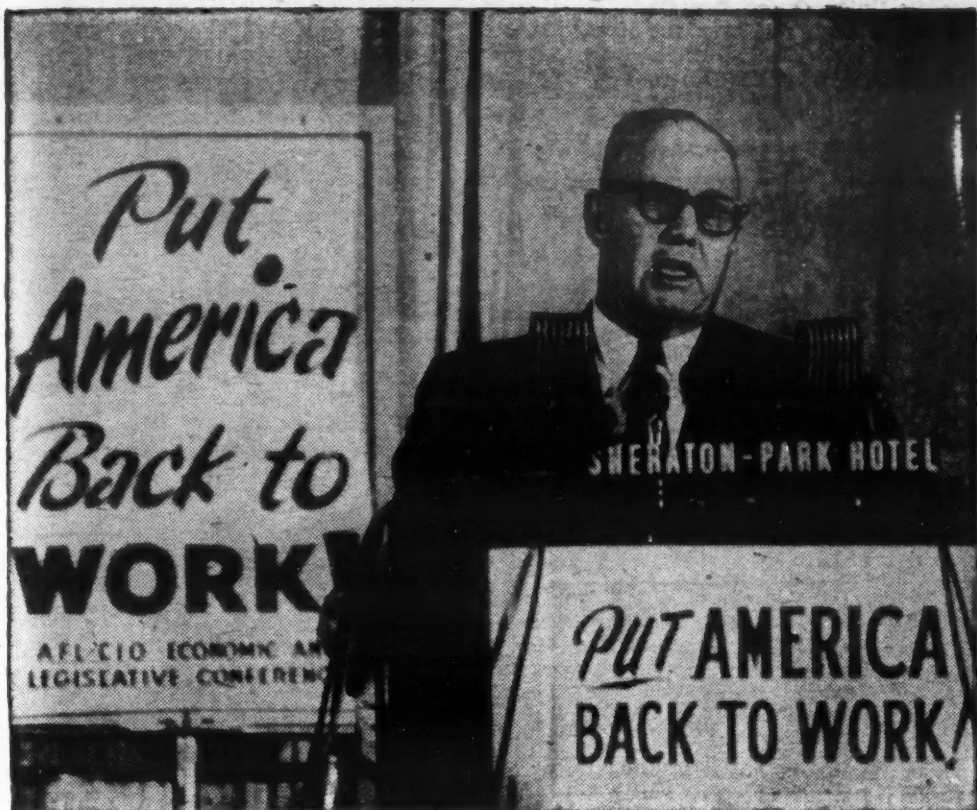
# Canada Bread Hours Sliced

TORONTO, Ont.—The five-day week has been won by 200 members of RWDSU Local 461 employed at the Canada Bread plant in a new contract which also provides wage gains and improvements in vacation benefits. The five-day week, a major issue in past negotiations, becomes effective Oct. 1, 1958.

The one-year contract, whose benefits equal about 12 to 20 cents an hour, depending on job classification, includes a wage increase of 5 cents an hour retroactive to Sept. 1, 1957, and an additional 3 cents an hour effective Oct. 1, 1958. A reduction of weekly hours with maintenance of pay rates provides a 43-hour week for all workers. A night shift premium of 3 cents an hour is effective October 1, 1958.

The negotiating committee consisted of Jan VanderWoods, S. Lawrence, F. Stripe, G. Baird and A. Clecanell, assisted by Int'l Rep. Hugh Buchanan.





## How American Labor Proposes to Halt The Recession

One thousand assembled delegates to the AFL-CIO Emergency Conference on Unemployment on March 11 heard a hard-hitting keynote speech by Pres. George Meany. RWDSU delegates to the conference asked The Record to print excerpts from the speech, which was followed by action, as the delegates buttonholed dozens of Congressmen to urge fast anti-recession legislation.

By **GEORGE MEANY**  
President, AFL-CIO

It is high time that people in high places in Washington learned that unemployment means in human terms; learned to think of this problem—the No. 1 problem in the United States today—in terms of men and women, not just in terms of cold figures.

I am tired of headlines that talk of millions of jobless men and women as just plain statistics. You know, these aren't figures comparable to railroad car loadings, or the price of hogs at the Chicago stock yards.

These are men and women. Millions of them are our members.

We have a right to be concerned; we have a right to be alarmed; we have a right to demand action now.

And as Americans we have a right to expect to get action.

### Lot of People Responsible

Let me make one thing clear. There are a lot of people who carry some responsibility for today's economic crisis.

The administration is to blame for short-sightedness, for its basic lack of confidence in the American people while it preaches confidence. The Administration is to blame because it has done too little until it's almost too late, because it has sought to hide the truth behind a face of political cheerfulness.

But the people on Capitol Hill must share the blame too. There is no excuse for the delay in the Congress. The Congress need not have waited for Administration leadership. It could—it should—have moved before this.

Do not be misled by the political soothsayers and spellbinders from either side. The Democrats know they can make political capital out of talking about the recession and doing little about it. The Republicans hope to protect themselves by hiding the fact that, during a Republican Administration, the economy has become dangerously sick.

How did we get into this fix?

Well, I think it dates back to 1954, when the Congress of the United States heeded the wishes of big business and ignored the pleas of the trade union movement. The key was the economic policy which encouraged and subsidized a business investment boom while discouraging consumer buying power. As a result, we created a tremendous ability to produce, but we paid no attention to the nation's ability to consume.

### Labor's Warnings Recalled

The trade union movement warned then—and I get no satisfaction out of saying "I told you so" but facts are facts—we warned then that the 1954 tax law was geared to special tax privileges to encourage business investment. We warned then that ignoring the need for increasing consumer purchasing power was bound to put this nation in economic hot water.

For three years our warnings must have sounded hollow, for business continued to boom. But by early 1957 the economy was weakening. The business investment boom had lost its steam; the consumer markets showed no new strength.

Last August, the AFL-CIO warned that we were in for real trouble. In Washington, people laughed.

Last September, one month later, the economy began slipping. It hasn't stopped.

Now the question for us here today—the question for all America—is crystal clear: what can be done about it?

The AFL-CIO says we can do plenty. We say that the time for waiting and whistling and hoping is past. The time for bold, decisive action by the federal government is here.

Probably the most important single weapon through which the federal government can fight recession is by a cut in taxes which will immediately pump new purchasing power into the economy. This can be done, simply and with an immediate effect, by increasing the individual basic exemption from \$600 to \$700. In fact, it may even be necessary to go higher than \$700.

In No. 2 spot on the list of "must" legislation, I believe we should place the Kennedy-McCarthy bill. This is the measure designed to establish some realistic and sensible federal standards for unemployment compensation.

In third place on the legislative list, I would put increases in defense spending. I can't for the life of me see any common sense to the contention that a balanced budget is more important than defense spending at this moment in history when international tensions are dangerously high, and the Soviet Union is demonstrating, through its satellite program, a superiority over the United States in the ballistics field.

### Guns or Balance Sheets

Budget-balancing and penny pinching are not the answer. We can't protect ourselves against Communist aggression with cash registers or balance sheets.

Next—and I put in this order for a very realistic reason—is the whole subject of public works.

Public works are vital to overcoming this recession. Now I'm not talking about leaf-raking projects. I don't think America wants any more "make-work" projects.

I'm talking about the things that we need; the things that we've needed for a long time; the things that must be built in America by the federal government some time or other. I say the time is now. We can have the things we need, and we can help move off this crisis spot, by enacting the legislation without delay.

What things? Well, homes, for example, and schools, and roads, and hospitals, and airports.

### Collective Bargaining Can Help

Legislation is not the whole answer to this problem.

Some of the answer lies at the collective bargaining table. Some of it can be achieved by higher wages which actually mean more purchasing power for the consumer.

Some of it can be achieved if business would reverse its pricing policy and realize that it can make greater profits in the long run by lowering prices on individual items, by making a smaller profit per item and thus having a larger volume of sales.

When you go into collective bargaining with your employers, don't let anyone tell you this is the time to hold the line on wages, like Herbert Hoover did the other night.

Maybe Mr. Hoover hasn't learned it yet, but we've sure learned that higher wages mean greater purchases. The higher the purchasing power, the greater the sales; and the greater the sales, the greater the production; and the greater the production, the greater the employment; and the greater the employment, the greater the prosperity—not only for us but for the farmer, and for the business man, and for the professional man, and for every single segment of our society.



# UNION QUEEN

With The Record's Union Queen Contest nearing a close, entries from all over the country continue to flood The Record office. Here are some of the latest entries. (There isn't enough space to print the photos of every entry, but every one will be considered in choosing the 5 finalists—whether or not the photo is published).

You other beauties: there is still time to get your pictures to The Record. Contest deadline is March 31. Many valuable prizes await the winner, and there will be wonderful gifts for the runners-up, too. Print clearly on the back of your best photo the following information: Name, home address, number of local, name of shop where employed, job title, personal description, including color of hair and eyes, height, weight, bust, hips and waist measurements.

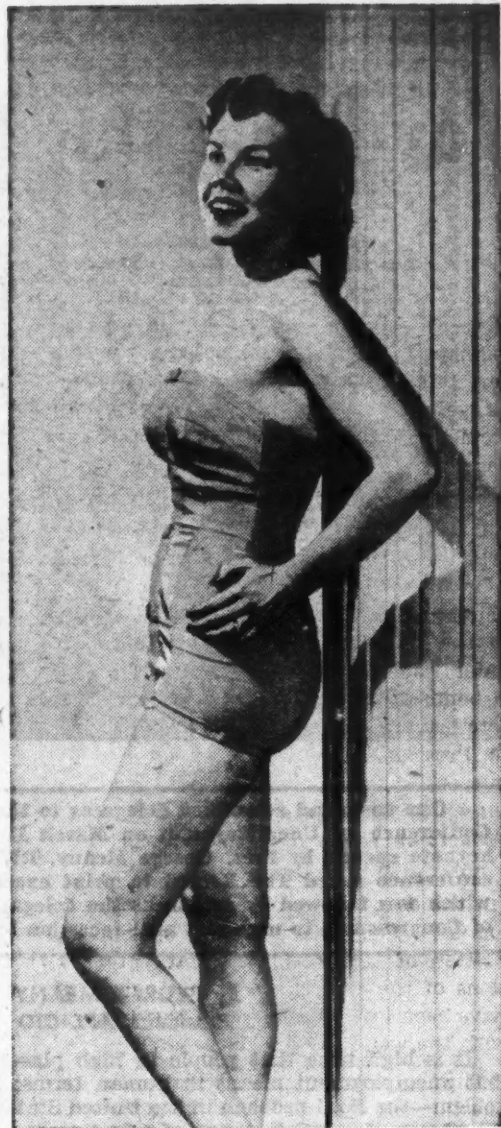
Send all entries to The Record's Beauty Contest, 132 West 43d Street, New York 36, N. Y.



**JO ANN SISLEY**, a packer at G. C. Murphy's Warehouse in McKeesport, Pa., is a member of Local 940. The blue-eyed blond is 5'7", 120 lbs., measures 38-22-34.



**MARTHA CAMP** of Austell, Ga., is a biscuit packer at the Borden Biscuit Co., a member of Local 313. She has black hair, hazel eyes, weighs 119 lbs., and is 5'3" tall. Vital statistics: 36-24-36.



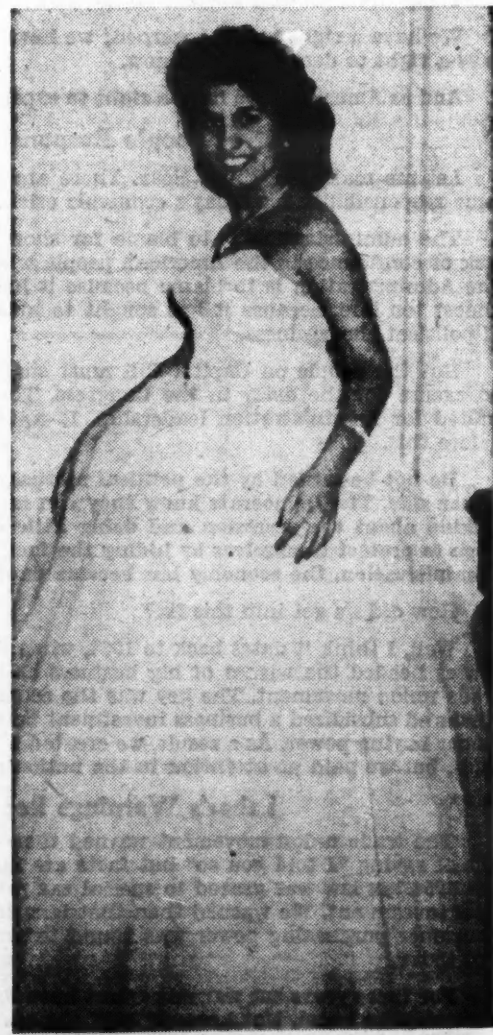
**JEAN COOKE** is a blue-eyed blond from Maryville, Tenn. She is 5'6" tall, weighs 115 lbs. A member of the A & P local, she measures 36-24-36.



**BETTY THOMAS** is from Maryville, Tenn. A member of the A & P local, she is 5'7", weighs 120 lbs., has black hair and hazel eyes. She tapes in at 36-24-36.



**DEANNA RUBIN** of Bronx, N. Y., is a model in Lerner buying office in New York. A member of District 65, she has light brown hair, green eyes, weighs 120 lbs., and is 5'6½" tall. Vital statistics: 34-24-35.



**ARLINE SIRICO** of Bronx, N. Y., is a member of District 65, model-clerk at Miles Shoe office in New York. She has brown hair and eyes, weighs 100 lbs., is 5'2" and measures 34-24-34.



# Voyage of the

By Stewart Meacham

More than twenty years ago, there was a strike in a small shirt factory in western Pennsylvania which I shall always remember. It was not one of the crucial labor struggles of the day, but because of a brief moment of courage on a small bridge, it deserves a place among the brighter chapters of American labor history.

I was reminded of this strike and the bridge incident when I read recently that four men were setting out in a 30-foot ketch called "Golden Rule" for a voyage to the Marshall Islands. They intend to enter the danger area where the U.S. H-bomb tests will take place in April. Before leaving California they wrote a letter to President Eisenhower explaining the purpose of their voyage, and it is this letter which reminded me of the shirt factory strikers on the bridge. The letter said:

"We intend, come what may, to remain [in the danger area] during the test period. . . . For years we have spoken and written of the suicidal military preparations of the Great Powers, but our voices have been lost. . . . We mean now to speak with the weight of our own lives."

That, of course, is pretty big talk. The question is, will they back up what they say, and what will happen if they do. One thing is clear, they have burned their bridges as they crossed them. Now they must see it through to the end. They are like pickets in a long strike who feed on their own slogans and know how to walk with courage when they can no longer walk with hope.

They say they believe (1) that each individual is sacred, (2) that there is a oneness of man, and (3) that reform depends on forgiveness and love. "Therefore," they say, "we cannot support war, and we think that testing nuclear weapons is blasphemy."

In other words they claim they are ready for a showdown. And that is how it was with the Pennsylvania shirt factory strikers nearly twenty-five years ago. Their story was told to me by one who was there.

## Story of a Strike

The company was a fly-by-night outfit paying sweat shop wages. The girls stood it as long as they could and then walked out. The management sat tight, refused to bargain, and waited for the strike to collapse. When days stretched into weeks and the strikers gave no sign of weakening, the rumor spread that the company was going to move all its machinery to another town and re-open completely non-union. Soon fear and discouragement became contagious. The spirits of the strikers be-

*This article was written by Mr. Meacham for the American Friends Service Committee's Labor-International Affairs Program. The AFSC functions as the humanitarian arm of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). Its purpose is to relieve human sufferings and to ease tensions among individuals, groups and nations.*



# 'Golden Rule'

gan to sag. Some stopped picketing. Others wished they were back in the plant.

Finally, the company sensed that its moment had come. Trucks drove up and began loading the sewing machinery and the other equipment from the plant. The little band of last ditch strikers on the picket line stood and watched. It was a wet, cold day. The grey sky was reflected in little puddles of water in the muddy road which led from the plant gate across a small bridge and up to the main highway. It was a matter of staring defeat in the face.

At last the loaded trucks began to move in convoy toward the highway. At the very last moment one of the girls suddenly broke away from the picket line, rushed to the bridge, and threw herself full length into the mud. Immediately everything came to life. The other pickets followed her lead, and by the time the first truck reached the bridge there was no longer a roadway but only the bodies of the pickets pressed together in the mud and the wet.

## They Were Not Bluffing

The trucks stopped and everything was dead quiet except for the idling motors. There was no use honking or shouting. It was clear that those girls were not bluffing. For years they had tried to speak but their voices had been lost. Now they were speaking with the weight of their own lives. Now it was "come what may."

Slowly the trucks backed up and turned around. Soon the machinery was being hauled back into the plant. The strike was won and everyone knew it. To this day the proudest memory of those who were there is the mud and the glory of that little bridge.

The four men in the boat headed for the Marshall Islands are like those pickets. You may believe the way they do or you may not. You may respect their picket line or you may not. You may support them, you may ignore them, or you may work against them. But one thing you cannot take from them. They are pickets.

They may win or they may lose. Much depends on whether they get there in time, whether their courage holds up, whether they actually fling themselves in front of the danger, and whether the danger keeps coming or backs off.

It took more than a score of girls to block one small bridge in western Pennsylvania. Four men seem very few for the whole South Pacific.

To be realistic we must admit that they probably cannot help stop the tests. But, "come what may," those four men intend to be there in their little ship called "Golden Rule." That is their trial and their glory. And if, as they soberly believe, all of mankind is in the same boat with them, their voyage may well turn out to be your trial and glory, and mine, as well.



# EASTER

## How Customs Of Springtime Holiday Originated

Mother starts on a frenzied shopping spree. Dad makes one of his infrequent trips to the florist and orders some Bermuda Lilies. Children of the household channel energies into painting and dyeing eggs.

For this is the advent of Easter, and families all over the world participate in the customary rituals of the holiday, though the origins of these rituals have been blurred by the passing of centuries.

Certainly, the holiday is rooted deeply in ancient religious tradition. But many of the heathen rites and customs of the Teutonic tribes of central Europe were incorporated by the early church in this Christian feast day. The derivation of the word "Easter" itself has its stem in ancient folklore, coming from "Eostre", the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring.

Mother may look to Easter as the perfect excuse to supplement her millinery. By doing so, she pays homage to an ancient superstition declaring misfortune on those not wearing some new item of personal adornment to symbolize the message of new life of the Eastertide.

### The Bermuda Lily and Easter

Dad's trip to the florist helps recall the traditional association of the Bermuda Lily with Easter—a tradition that had its beginning in the late 19th century. The English Puritans in America, with a fierce dislike of liturgical pomp and pageantry, finally relented in their refusal to celebrate Easter. They took to bedecking churches with a profusion of flowers that rarely failed to include the lily.

The children, finding entertainment in boiling and coloring every available egg in the household, are happily unconcerned with the origins of this custom, which predates the birth of Christ. The ancient Egyptians and Persians colored eggs during their spring festival, regarding eggs as a symbol of fertility and renewed life.

Mankind builds upon the rich history of its past, and often the beauty of its rituals outlives the very civilization that created them.

Like the Easter egg, the Easter rabbit comes to us from the Egyptians. Since the hare is born with its eyes open and since it usually prefers the cover of night in which to seek food, the Egyptians drew

a parallel between this animal and the moon. Both were "the open-eyed watchers of the sky."

The lamb, Biblical symbol for the flock of Christ, is especially united with the Easter season. The association gains further impetus from a story concerning the first Passover. The Angel of Death, it was said, withheld his hand from smiting Hebrews who had sprinkled the blood of the Passover lamb on the lintels of their doors.

### A Twofold Joyful Meaning

Easter, with its twofold joyful meaning, heralding the resurrection of Christ and the coming of spring, has become a holiday of growing prominence rivaled only by the Christmas season. A good indication of this is reflected in the increasing number of Easter greeting cards used each year.

It is through the quest for variety of expression on such cards that we have rediscovered many of the old legends associated with the holiday. One greeting card company features a series of cards, highlighting celebrated, half-forgotten fables of the Easter season. One such fable is the Legend of the Dogwood Tree.

"At the time of the Crucifixion, the dogwood tree was as large and strong as the oak, and was chosen as the timber for the cross. To be used for this purpose distressed the tree, and Jesus, in his pity, promised: 'Never again shall you grow large-enough to be used for a cross. Henceforth the dogwood tree shall be slender and twisted; its blossoms in the form of a cross . . . two long and two short petals. At the edge of each petal there shall be nail prints; in the center of the flower, a Crown of Thorns. And this tree shall be cherished as a reminder of My Cross.'

"So it has been, and the springtime flowering of the dogwood has remained a symbol of Divine Sacrifice and the triumph of Eternal Life."

### Legend of the Larkspur

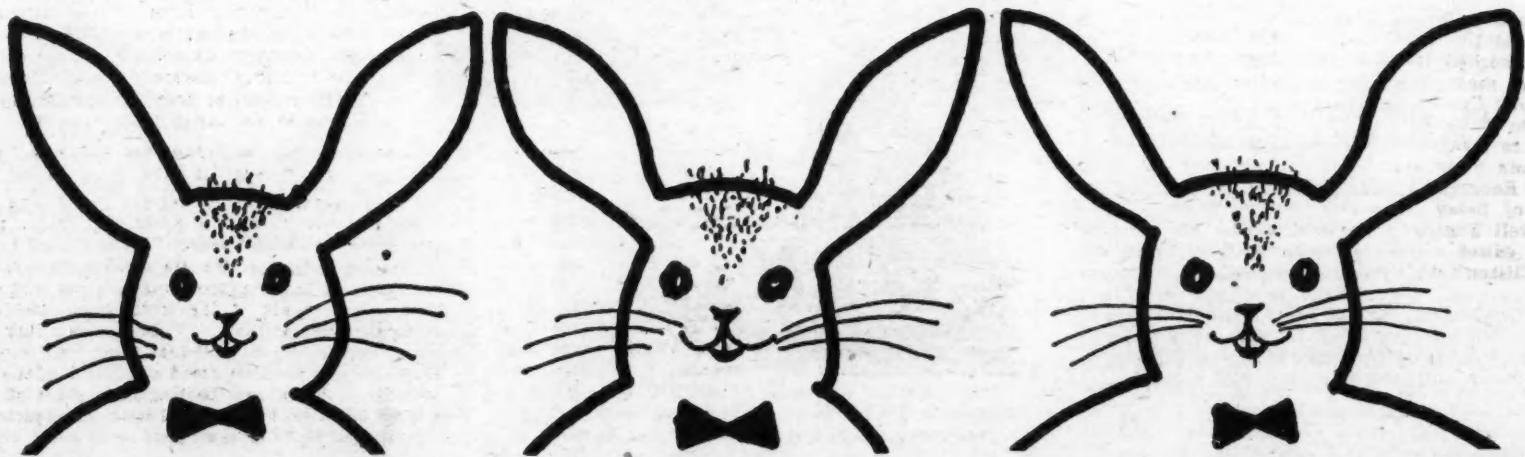
Another colorful legend has been brought to life again in the Legend of the Larkspur.

"Once there was a beautiful garden where Jesus loved to walk. There the grass was greener, the sky bluer, and the sun brighter than anywhere else . . . and there lovely flowers bloomed and little animals lived. There came a time, however, when Jesus did not come to the garden. All his little friends missed Him, and particularly one little bunny, who waited day and night for the return of the Master.

"Early on the third day Christ came . . . and as He walked into the sunshine He gave the bunny a loving smile. Later, when Jesus' friends came to the garden to pray, they found a path of lovely flowers. These flowers were larkspurs—and to this day one may see in the center of each blossom an image of the little bunny who waited three days and three nights to greet the Risen Lord."

Thus from a blending of religion, folklore and superstition, the cherished customs of Easter have come down to the 20th century.

Why do such rituals persist long after their origins flicker dimly in the memory of modern man? Perhaps part of that answer can be found in the basic needs of man for such traditions. For within them are woven a heritage that—apart from religious significance—offers a fanciful and dramatic respite from the routine of everyday living.







**TEDDY  
ROOSEVELT**

## U.S. Celebrates Centennial of A Friend of Labor

Theodore Roosevelt, our 26th President, was born just 100 years ago, in 1858. Because he not only preached the principles of free government, but put them into vigorous action, the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission has asked Americans to make July 4 a day of rededicating themselves to freedom in his memory. In this article, Hermann Hagedorn, Centennial Director, describes Teddy Roosevelt's role in shaping the labor movement of today. Hagedorn is the author of *The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill*, and has recently edited a book of Roosevelt's writings, *The Free Citizen* (MacMillan, \$4.50).

By HERMANN HAGEDORN

When Theodore Roosevelt intervened in the anthracite coal strike in 1902 he prevented an economic disaster and a social upheaval that might have developed revolutionary dimensions, but he did several other things as well, and they had long-range significance.

For one, he set a precedent for action by the President of the United States in behalf of the public welfare in an industrial dispute; for another, he blocked what appeared to be a determined effort, once and for all, to crush organized labor in the United States. By the same action, he laid the foundation for the government's present system of industrial mediation.

Roosevelt speaks in his Autobiography of the "indelible impress" made by the strike upon the American people, demonstrating "to all wise and foreseeing men that the labor problem in this country had entered upon a new phase."

Industry had grown to a point where the former relations of intimacy between the employer and employee were no longer possible. A crass inequality in the bargaining relation between the employer and the individual employee, moreover, had developed. "Individually, the miners were impotent when they sought to enter a wage contract with the great companies; they could make fair terms only by uniting into trade-unions to bargain collectively."

### Essential to Democracy

A democracy, Roosevelt saw, can be such in fact only if there is some rough approximation to similarity in stature among the men composing it.

"This the great coal operators could not see," Roosevelt goes on. "They did not see that their property rights, which they so stoutly defended, were of the same texture as were the human rights, which they so blindly and hotly denied. They did not see that the power which they exercised by representing their stockholders was of the same texture as the power which the union leaders demanded, of representing the workmen who had democratically elected them."

"They did not see that the right to use one's property as one will can be maintained only so long as it is consistent with the maintenance of certain fundamental human rights, of the rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, or, as we may restate them in these later days, of the rights of the worker to a living wage, to reasonable hours of labor, to decent working and living conditions, to freedom of thought and speech and industrial representation—in short, to a measure of industrial democracy and, in return for his arduous toil, to a worthy and decent life according to American standards."

That was Theodore Roosevelt, writing in 1913.

He had come a long way from the dogmatic, high-hat individualism of his early twenties in the New York Assembly, when he had opposed almost every piece of legislation that the unions were fighting for. He helped defeat measures to abolish convict contract labor, to increase the wages of New York City policemen, firemen, and laborers, to regulate and shorten hours of work. It was too bad that men should have to work 14 or 16 hours a day, but interfere with "the rights of individual employers?" Never!

In his third year in the Assembly he saw a glimmer of light. As chairman of a special committee, he investigated conditions in tenement sweat-shops where cigars were manufactured. What he saw in the filthy overcrowded "flats" shocked him, but did not shake the conviction he had acquired from the social group into which he had been born—that every effort in behalf of the workingman was "socialistic" and tended toward the overthrow of a social and economic system that was thoroughly satisfactory to his family, his friends and himself.

### Fair Treatment

As a member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission for six years he fought for fair treatment for government employees in the face of job-hungry politicians; but as New York police commissioner in the middle nineties he appeared to give more thought to the suppression of labor violence than to the possibility that organized labor might play a significant part in the development of a sound industrial system in the United States.

The political revolt of the debt-owing West against the debt-collecting East, under Bryan in 1896, made Roosevelt aware for the first time of the depth of the discontent in the country against an economic system that permitted a few to become immeasurably rich at the expense of the many intolerably poor.

This understanding deepened as his responsibilities widened. As governor of New York, his record in the field of labor legislation was impressive. He began by making the state itself a satisfactory employer, setting an eight-hour day and insisting on fair wages.

To critics he seemed ever-ready to call out the National Guard when strikes threatened violence, but labor recognized that basically he was sympathetic to the workingman's needs. He worked for a law to regulate sweat-shops and personally toured the tenement districts to see what the conditions were. His verdict was unequivocal. "The uneconomic, unwholesome and un-American sweat-shop must disappear from American life." Then, and later, he helped it disappear.

One of Roosevelt's early acts as President was to

ask Congress to establish a Department of Commerce and Labor, with a Labor Bureau under its own chief. Finding that the eight-hour law, covering Federal employees, was not being enforced, he took action to maintain the employees' statutory rights. Through the maintenance of the tariff and the limitation of Asiatic immigration he forestalled the competition of American labor with workmen having lower living standards than their own.

He abolished child labor wherever the executive power reached, and used his moral power, with characteristic energy, to create a public opinion to end it everywhere.

Useful as these actions were, they sink into insignificance beside Roosevelt's effective fight to initiate workmen's compensation in the United States as a principle underlying the American industrial way of life.

He started the fight in his seventh annual message to Congress in December, 1907, and brought it to a focus in a special message a month later when he asked Congress to enact a law that should make the Federal Government a "model employer" in compensating for injury occurring to the worker arising out of his employment. It was an "outrage" and "a matter of humiliation to the nation," he declared, that no provision had ever been made to cover such exigencies.

"The same principle which should apply to the government," he declared, "should ultimately be made applicable to all private employers." Where the nation had the power it should enact laws to this effect. "Where the states alone have the power they should enact the laws." By Act of Congress, workmen's compensation became an accepted national policy six months later.

Action by the states followed promptly, with New York in the lead, followed shortly by New Jersey, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. By 1940, every state in the Union had such a law. It has been estimated by Henry S. Sayer, one of the earliest administrators of the New York law, and an authority in this field, that over a period of 40 years, more than two billion dollars had been paid to injured workmen in New York State alone.

Roosevelt's relations with labor were friendly but exacting. "I heartily believe in organized labor," he declared, "just as, and even more than I believe in organized capital. I am very proud of being an honorary member of a labor organization; but I will no more condone crime or violence by a labor organization or by workmen than I will condone crime or wrong-doing by a corporation or by capitalists." When, by its actions, labor was serving the public good, he supported it. When it seemed to him to go off the rails, he flayed it.

Between capital and labor, Roosevelt played no favorites. His determination to make the corporations obey the law kept him in perpetual conflict with the industrial leaders who had had things their own way so long that they could not bring themselves to understand that they were under the law as much as any other citizen. Roosevelt curbed the railroads through the dissolution of the merger known as the Northern Securities Corporation and through the regulation of freight rates, and other legislation.

The Beef Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Company alike felt his determined hand. When he denounced a union in the West that had encouraged violence among its members, it was characteristic of him that he linked the union's head, with a capitalist who had boasted that he carried governors, judges and legislatures in his pocket, as alike "undesirable citizens."

The fight for "social justice" in 1912 roused not only Roosevelt's deep human sympathies, but the Old Testament prophet in him who remembered that, when one generation goes wrong, the next has to pay the bill. "When I plead the cause of the crippled brakeman on a railroad," he said in a speech during the campaign, "the cause of the over-worked girl in a factory; of the stunted child, toiling at inhuman labor, I am not only fighting for the weak, I am also fighting for the strong. The sons of all of us will pay in the future if we of the present do not do justice in the present."

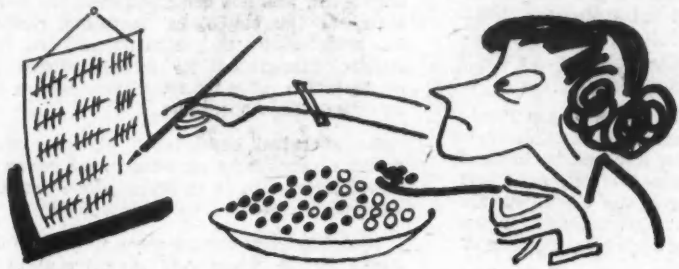
### Two-Way Justice

Yet, even as he asked that justice be given to labor, he asked for justice from labor. Unless there were "a proper reward for the capital invested and for the management provided," he pointed out, the end would be "absolute industrial disaster" for all. Develop the power of self-control, he urged. Recognize the rights of others even as you insist upon your own.

What Roosevelt was saying was that with rights go responsibilities. It was the basic theme of his life.

Twenty years after Roosevelt's death, one of the wisest and best beloved of American editors, the late William Allen White, wrote, "We are beginning now to see him in perspective. He was the first American statesman of major proportions who saw and dramatized a new phase of the truth about freedom, its economic implications. . . . Of the long line of major statesmen in the millennial fight for freedom, he stated the new problem, stood at the turn of the course, pointed to the present battleground. First of all the world's great leaders, he realized and eagerly strove for the ideals of the new day."





## Miljion-Biljion-Smiljion

By JANE GOODSELL

Except for the comics, the women's section and the city news briefs, I can no longer understand the news that is printed in the papers, and I have just about given up trying.

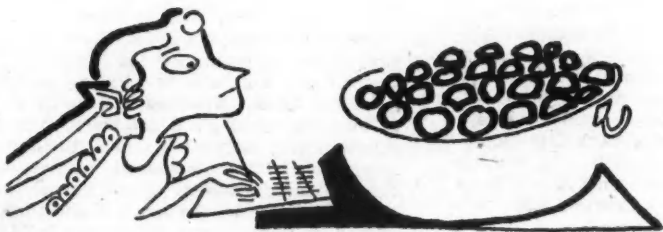
My difficulty is that I cannot comprehend any number over 293. (The only reason I can understand that is that I once had a piggy bank which contained 293 pennies.)

Yet here I am with a brain that refuses to register numbers beyond 293, and confronted daily with figures like 7,000,000 and 1.9 billion. The casual airiness with which the newspapers top off these figures increases my desperation, and gives me the same feeling of hopeless inadequacy that I get trying to read a book in German.

Nevertheless, in a desperate effort to understand the age I live in, I am engaged in a do-it-myself project to understand the number one million (1,000,000).

The number 100 seems the obvious place to start, and I have a very clear concept of 100, due to the fact that I once made 100 meatballs for a potluck supper. It took me most of the day, and I used every mixing bowl in the kitchen. When the meatballs were finished, they filled my large preserve kettle to the brim. One hundred is an awful lot of meatballs.

One thousand meatballs would have been 10 times as many, and 100 preserve kettles full would add up to . . . wait a minute while I find a pencil . . . why, it would only add up to 10,000 meatballs! In order to have 1,000,000 I would need—oh, what's the use?



Let's start over. Maybe there is something I have done 1,000,000 times. Goodness knows there are plenty of things I feel as though I've done a million times.

Like making beds, for instance. Let's assume that I have made five beds a day for the past 15 years. (Actually, since I didn't start marriage with three children, I haven't made five beds a day, but this is a statistical study, not a case history). Now let's multiply five beds a day by 365 days a year. That's 1,825 beds a year; 1,825 multiplied by 15 years comes to 27,375, which is too many beds for one woman to make and convincing proof that I need a vacation. But it isn't even a hundred thousand, much less . . .

Let's try again. Maybe we own a million something. Let's say we have 500 books. And each of these books has 400 pages which adds up to . . . nope, way off. Maybe something little, like peas. If you ate a hundred peas a day, it would take you 10,000 days to eat 1,000,000. Which leaves me exactly as confused as I was to start with.

And now, due to the fact that I was about to burst into tears—an old habit of mine when dealing with figures—I must interrupt my research.

I'm sorry about all this, but I guess my only conclusion is that 1,000,000 is too many of whatever it is.



Record drawings by Marjorie Glanbach

## Facts You Ought to Know About the Salesman In Your Living Room

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS  
Consumer Expert for The Record

Working families especially have been subjected to credit abuses not only from credit stores but from house-to-house canvassers selling goods of all descriptions on time-payment plans. Such "in-home" selling has expanded to phenomenal new proportions in recent years, already totals about 4 billion dollars a year and is growing fast.

One reason for the sudden growth is television advertising, which has given pitchmen a new access to family living rooms. One "in-home" selling organization operating in several large cities depends almost wholly on TV advertising to gain entry to people's homes. Another factor has been the increasing size of families, which has made outside shopping more difficult for young mothers and fathers.

For low-income families, some unscrupulous canvassers have proved to be another source of misrepresentations and deceptive practices leading often to real financial tragedies.

In some large cities, where new housing developments have sprung up in recent years without established shopping facilities, the invasion of door-to-door salesmen has been especially costly to residents, says William Kirk, a leading settlement-house worker who has been bringing this problem to the attention of municipal authorities in large cities, and to working families themselves. He reports that the canvassers are selling not only costly items like television sets and freezers, but even clothing and home furnishings. The canvassers keep many families in perpetual debt by persuading them to buy new goods before they have paid for previous purchases.

Even when the selling organization is completely honest, and there are established house-to-house firms which do not engage in trickery, merchandise bought this way generally costs more than in retail stores. Stanley Kempner, an authority in this field, has reported that house-to-house selling organizations need to take a markup of "three for one," compared to a markup of two for one, or less, exacted by retail stores. Thus you often pay \$3 for an item which costs the seller \$1 at wholesale, and which carries a tag of \$1.60 to \$2.00 at retail stores.

### Large Stores Doing It Too

Now even the largest department stores and chains are establishing "in-home" sales departments for such household equipment as drapery and upholstery, rugs, home freezers, sewing and knitting machines and other goods. They secure their leads through television commercials and newspaper ads. In the case of the big local stores who send salesmen to your home, the prices are the same as charged in the store for the same goods, and service is usually reliable. But there also are risks in this growing method of buying, although they are more subtle. For one thing, you are likely to spend more. The department stores plan it this way. In a recent report to a merchants' group, Robert Lauter, executive for one of the country's largest stores indicated the technique is (1) to get into the customer's house, generally when she requests some specific service on TV or in the papers and (2) to pre-select the salesman's samples, as in drapery, slip covers or other upholstery, so that the customer is more inclined to buy higher-priced goods.

Mr. Lauter himself reports that "often a call to recover a chair has ended in a complete refurbishing job."

Another pitfall to watch out for in responding to television and newspaper ads for drapery and upholstery goods is that these sometimes are poorer-quality fabrics, in less desirable colors and patterns, deliberately offered at a low price just to get the salesman into your home.

Buying at home from a reliable store does have advantages of conveniences, and with draperies and upholstery fabrics, enables you to visualize how these look with your other furnishings. But you still get the widest choice of the more moderate-priced goods if you go to the stores, themselves, and are more likely to buy only what you can afford at the time.

August actually is one of the best months to shop the stores for curtains, draperies and household fabrics, with most stores offering special values in the August sales. For draperies, cotton is the material voted most preferable by housewives in a survey by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, with blends of cotton and rayon next choice and all-rayon lagging behind in third place. Cotton and cotton-rayon blends are comparatively easy to launder and thus save on dry cleaning. Nor do cotton or cotton-rayon blends shrink or stretch as much or need cleaning as often as costlier all-rayon. Chief advantage of rayon is that it drapes well and has a dressy appearance. These characteristics also appear in cotton-rayon blends, with an added advantage of easier cleaning and resistance to stretching. Cotton also makes the most durable drapes with less tendency to rip or split than rayon.

### How "Sales Appeal" Sets Price

One of the most revealing examples of how sellers often get more for goods that cost them no more (and sometimes less) because of a special selling angle, is dietary foods. The Food & Drug Administration recently found sellers of partially-creamed cottage cheese, with a special "low-calorie high protein" appeal, were charging two cents a pound more than for ordinary creamed cottage cheese, even though the partially-creamed type actually cost less to manufacture. Even the lower caloric value claim turned out to be not much more than a selling gimmick, since there are only 27 calories and three grams of protein difference in a half pound of the stuff; "nutritionally insignificant," said FDA.



# lighter side of the record

## Slightly Looked At

Sign on a second-hand TV set: For sale. Like new. Has only had one owner—a little old lady with weak eyes.

## Hot Here?

Every year around August 1, a church in Arizona puts this sign on its bulletin board, "You think it's hot here?"

## True Love

The husband had gone fishing. When asked where he might be, the furious wife answered: "Just go down to the bridge and look around until you find a pole with a worm on each end."

## All Wet

"Son, step outside and see if it's raining."  
"Aw, pop," said the son without moving. "Why don't ye jest call in the dog and see if he's wet."

## That's Magic

Mother rabbit to her little one: "A magician pulled you out of a hat. Now stop asking questions."

## Free Enterprising

Reporter: "To what do you attribute your success?"  
Millionaire: "I'm just trying to make an honest living, and there isn't much competition."

## Matter of Opinion

One very angry skunk to another skunk: "So do you!"

## Pleasant Relief

A salesclerk gave up his job and joined the police force. "How do you like it?", a friend asked him a few months later.  
"Oh, I like it fine," he said, "the pay and the hours are good, but what I like best is that the customer is always wrong."

## Life's Blood

A hard-working woman was asked why she supported her husband who never bothered to get a job. "It's like this," she replied. "I make the living and he makes the living worthwhile."

## Suspect Silence

Young man: "Did the noise we made worry your folks when I brought you home last night?"  
Girl: "Oh, no! It was the silence."

## Handy Man

Of all the labor-saving devices ever invented for women, none has ever been so popular as a devoted man.

## A Cad, B'Gad

Traveling Salesman: "I miss my wife's cooking."  
Second Salesman: "So do I—every time I can."

## DOUBLE STANDARDS

WHEN THE COUNSEL FOR THE SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING LABOR DIGS UP SOME DIRT...



HE'S A HERO!

BUT WHEN THE COUNSEL FOR THE SENATE COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE F.C.C. DIGS UP SOME DIRT...



HE'S FIRED!

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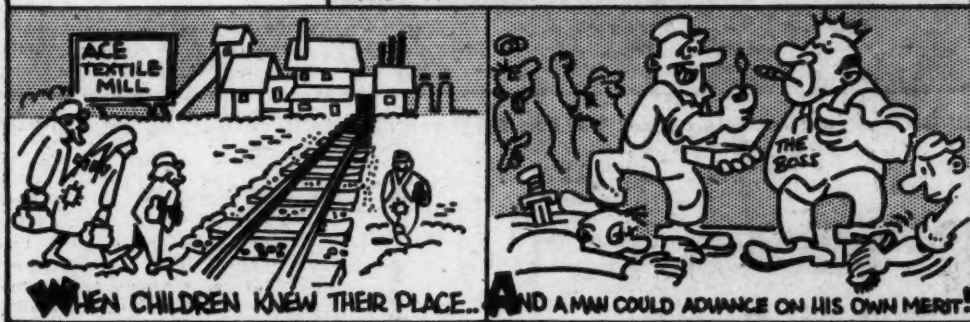
**SHE CAN SWIM TOO:** We don't know what her part in Universal-International's "Raw Wind in Eden" calls for, but a swim suit is always right for Esther Williams.

## STOP THE PRESSES

SOME PEOPLE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR A RETURN OF THE "GOOD OLD DAYS"...



WHEN A DOLLAR WAS A DOLLAR...



WHEN CHILDREN KNEW THEIR PLACE... AND A MAN COULD ADVANCE ON HIS OWN MERIT!



"JUST ESTIMATE WHAT THE INSURANCE PLAN WILL PAY, AND CHARGE THE PATIENT \$50 MORE."



Lineup of RWDSU officers at meeting includes, l. to r., Exec. V-P Alex Ball, Sec.-Treas. Al Heaps, Exec. V-P Arthur Osman, Exec. Sec. Jack Paley and Pres. Max Greenberg.



## Int'l Board Meeting:

RWDSU Executive Board met March 17-20, drew up final plans for forthcoming convention which opens June 9 in Chicago. For a full page of news and photos of Board meeting, see Page 3.



Talking things over at RWDSU Board meeting are, l. to r., Exec. V-P Sam Kover, Theodore Bowman of Local 147, Phil Hoffstein of 'I-S' and Martin Kyne of '355'.